DTC Series Microprocessor Controller
USER MANUAL

Carefully read all the instructions in this manual. Please place this manual in a convenient location for easy reference.

General Notes

- DTC series instrument: 4 big LED display, 0-100%LED bar display output , Accuracy: (Max±0.2% fus or ±1)≤±1 digit
  Maximum resolution is 0.1 degree for RTD and TC input and 0.001 for analog input.
  Auto/Manual control bumpless transfer features.
  Dual output(heating+cooling), each channel with PID features
- Pleases make sure that the power cords and output types are manipulated correctly
  Do check the wiring diagram stickers on the side of controller housing
- End user can set TC, RTD input signals freely by front panel, analog signals except 0-20mV and 0-50nmA need to be specificed before order
- Controller available with auto and manual control mode, and user can bumpless switch these two modes
- Out1 of controller was set as heating output, Out2 set as cooling output as factory fault, operator can change it other way around if necessary, please refer to parameter Oud in 6.3 parameter level 3
- Controller with dual output features, cooling+heating outputs, refer to section 10 of this manual, heating+cooling control
- Control set as PID with auto-tuning function as factory default
- ON/OFF Control: Set P=0.0,it will be changed as on/off control. Check manual"6.1 parameter P " and "9.cotrol action instruction". Position difference is HYS. when heating :PV＞SV, OUT stop, when PV＜SV-HYS, OUT start, fitting for OUT1. When Cooling: PV＞SV+HYS, output start, when PV＜SV,output stop,fitting for OUT1 or OUT2
- Proportional control: when P≠0，I=0，d=0, which is purely Proportional control,Proportional reset is set as rSt, proportional cycle is Cyt. When heating, rSt value is smaller, then output is smaller. When cooling: rSt value is smaller, output is bigger. These fit for OUT1 or OUT2.
  Check manaual “ 9. Control mode ” “ 10. Heating/Cooling ”
- when PID Control, we suggest adopt the Autotuning to improve the control effect. Check"8.Autotuning"
- When anolog signal output, can using output buffer function when in some special control position, which can make output more stable.
  Check manual"6.2 level 2 bUFF parameter, and 6.3 level 3 bEr parameter"

1. Ordering information

DTC-□□□□□□
1 2 3 4 5 6

1:Size Information

- **48**: 48mm(Width)*48mm(Height)
- **49**: 48mm(Width)*96mm(Height)
- **72**: 72mm(Width)*72mm(Height)
- **96**: 96mm(Width)*96mm(Height)
- **94**: 96mm(Width)*48mm(Height)

2:Output 1(Heating or Reverse control)

- **N**: Without output
- **R**: Relay output
- **V**: SSR Drive output
- **D**: 4-20mA
- **2**: 0-20mA
- **5**: 0-5VDC
- **6**: 0-10VDC
- **7**: 1-5VDC
- **T**: Single phase triac zero-crossing control

3:Output 2(Cooling or Direct control)

- **N**: Without output
- **R**: Relay output
- **V**: SSR Drive output
- **D**: 4-20mA
- **2**: 0-20mA
- **5**: 0-5VDC
- **6**: 0-10VDC
- **7**: 1-5VDC
- **T**: Single phase triac zero-crossing control

4:Alarm options

- **1**: 1 alarm
- **2**: 2 alarms
- **3**: 3 alarms

5:Input 2(Remote SV or Position Feedback)

- N: Without second inputs
- A: 4-20mA
- B: 0-20mA
- C: 0-10mA
- D: 0-5VDC
- E: 0-10VDC
- F: 1-5VDC
- G: 2-10VDC
- R: Resistance feedback signal from valve

6:Power supply

- **96**: 85~265VAC
- **24DC**: 24VDC

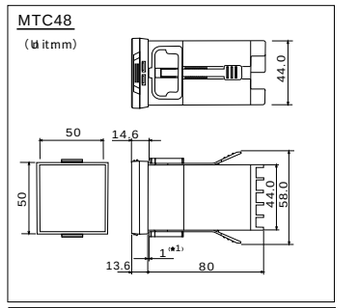
7:Communication

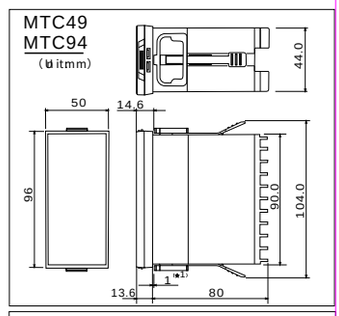
- **N**: Without communication
- K: RS-485

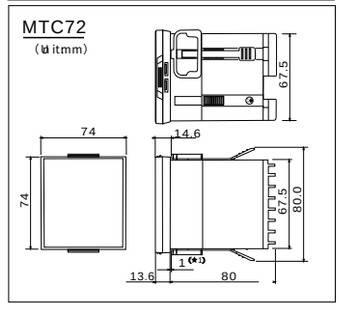
8:Re-Transmission

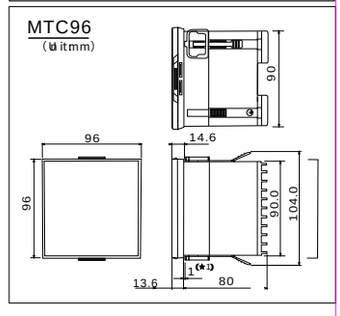
- N: Without PV or SV re-transmission
- P42: PV re-transmission 4-20mA
- P005: PV re-transmission 0-5VDC
- P010: PV re-transmission 0-10VDC
- S42: SV re-transmission 4-20mA
- S005: SV re-transmission 0-5VDC
- S010: SV re-transmission 0-10VDC

2. Mounting and Dimensions

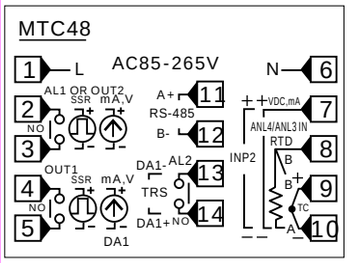


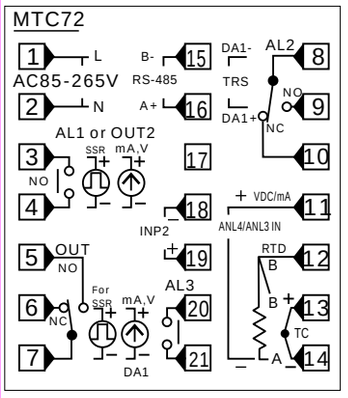


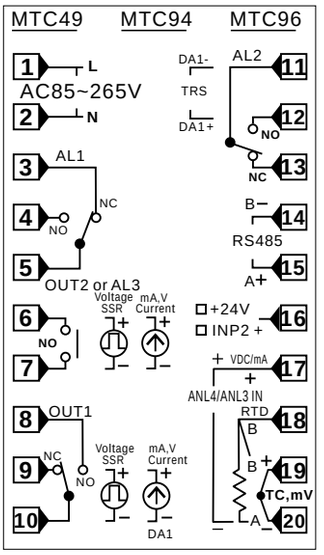




3.Wiring

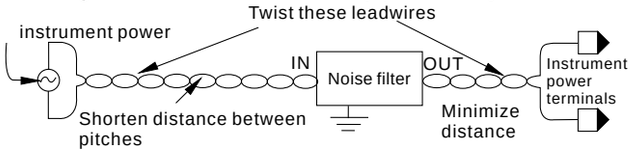




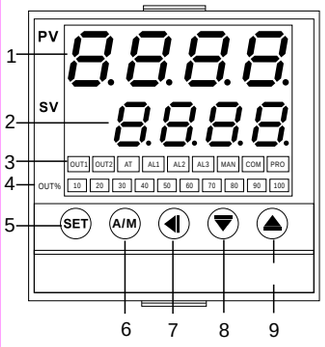


Alarm Output Rated:
Relay contact output:250VAC 3A(Resistive load)
Control Output Rated:
Relay output:250VAC 5A(Resistive load)
Voltage pulse output:0/12VDC or 0/24VDC(Load resistance 600 ohm or more)
Current output:4 to 20mA DC(Load resistance 500 ohm or less)
Triac single phase zero crossing: 100A or less

3.1 Wiring cautions



4.Panel Discription

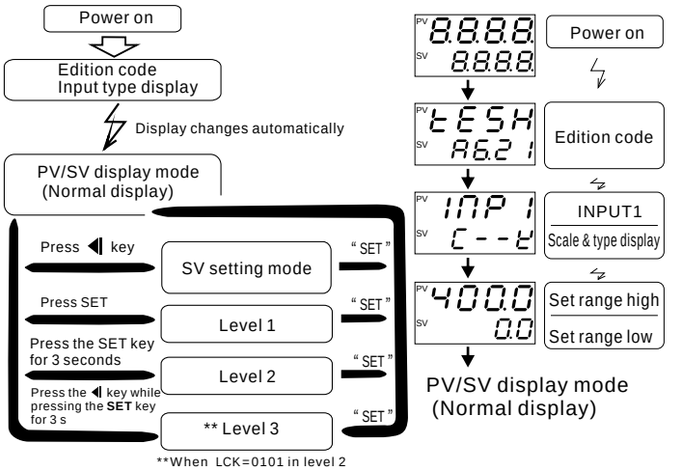


1 Measured value (PV) display [RED]
2 Set value(SV)display [GREEN]
3 OUT1lamp: Out1 output indication
OUT2 lamp: Out2 output indication
AT lamp:Autotuning indication
AL1 lamp: Alarm 1 output indication
AL2 lamp: Alarm 2 output indication
AL3 lamp: Alarm 3 output indication
MAN lamp: ,anual mode indication
COM lamp: Communication indication
PRG lamp: Remark lamp
4 LED bar: Output1 % value indication
5 SET key: Used for parameter calling up and set value registration
6 A/M key: Auto/Manual key or set value registration
7 ◀ : Shift key and setting SV key
8 ▼ : Down key, decrease numbers
9 ▲ :Up key ,increase numbers

CAUTION To avoid damage to instrument, never use a sharp object to press keys.

5. Setting

5.1 Calling up procedure of each mode

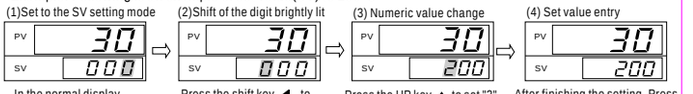


Display	$\mathcal{Y}1$	$\mathcal{Y}2$	$\mathcal{E}1$	$\mathcal{E}2$	$J1$	$J2$	n	u
Input	K	K	E	E	J	J	N	Wu3_Re25
Range	400.0℃	1300℃	300.0℃	600℃	400.0℃	800℃	1300℃	2000℃

Display	S	t	r	b	$AN4$	$AN3$	$AN2$	$AN1$	$Pt1$	$Pt2$
Input	S	T	R	B	2-10VDC 1-5VDC 4-20mA	0-10VDC 0-5VDC 0-20mA	0-50mV	0-20mV	Pt100	Pt100
Range	1600℃	400.0℃	1700℃	1800℃					-199.9~200.0℃	-200~800℃

5.2 Setting set value(SV)

Example: Following is an example of set value(SV) to 200℃



In the normal display modePress ◀ key to enter the SV setting mode. The digit which flashingis settable.

Press the shift key ◀ to shift the digit which lights brightly up to the hundreds dights

Press the UP key ▲ to set "2". Pressing the UP key increase numerals, and pressing the DOWN key ▼ decrease numerals.

After finishing the setting, Press the SET key, All of the set value digits stop flash and as a result the instrument return to PV/SV display mode.

*In any time you can press A/M key to save value and exit to PV/SV mode.

5.3 Setting parameters(Except SV)

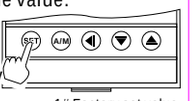
The setting procedures are the same as those of example (2) to (4) in the above "Setting set value (SV)". Press the SET key after the setting end shifts to the next parameter. When no parameter setting is required, return the instrument to the PV/SV display mode.

6. Parameter Level

In any level you can press the SET key for 3 seconds to return the instrument to the PV/SV display mode, and register the value.

6.1 Level 1

Press the SET key to level 1：



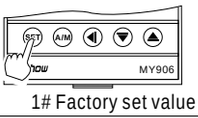
1# Factory set value

The following parameter symbols are displayed one by one every time the SET key is pressed.

Symbol	Name	Range	1#	Description
AT	Autotuning	NO or YES	NO	YES: Autotuning on,NO: Autotuning off
$AL1$	Alarm 1	-1999 to 9999	10	Set the alarm value for alarm 1 . Alarm differential gap=AH1
$AL2$	Alarm 2	-1999 to 9999	10	Set the alarm value for alarm 2 Alarm differential gap=AH2
$AL3$	Alarm 3	-1999 to 9999	10	Set the alarm value for alarm 3 Alarm differential gap=AH3
UAd	Device address checking		1	Communication device address, only for checking.

6.2 Level 2

Press the SETkey for 3 seconds to level 2



1# Factory set value

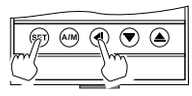
The following parameter symbols are displayed one by one every time the SET key is pressed.

Symbol	Name	Range	1#	Description
$P1$	Proportional band for out1	0.0~200.0	30.0	Proportional band in PID with unit ℃ for OUT1 P1=0.0, ON/OFF control for ouput1
$I1$	Integral time for out1	0-3600sec	240	Set the time of integral action to eliminate the offset occurring in proportional control.
$d1$	Derivative time For out1	0-3600sec	60	Set the time of derivative action to improve control stability by preparing for output changes.
$OLAP$	Overlap for heat/cool	0.0 to10.0	0.0	Set control action overlap between heat-side and coll-side proportional bands overlap range： (SV+GAP2-OLAP)to (SV+GAP2+OLAP)
$AtVL$	Auto tuning offset value (AtVL)	0-199	0	Set ATVL to prevent overshoot occurred during autotuning process.
$CYt1$	Proportioning cycle for out1	0 to 999sec	20	Proportioning cycle time for PID control Only for out1 output
$HYS1$	Control Hysteresis For out1	0.0 to 100.0	1.0	Control out differential gap=HYS1 For out1 output. Only for ON/OFF action when P1=0.0
$P2$	Proportional band for out2	0.0~200.0	20.0	Proportional band in PID with unit ℃ for OUT2 P2=0.0, ON/OFF control for ouput1
$I2$	Integral time for out2	0-3600sec	240	Set the time of integral action to eliminate the offset occurring in proportional control.
$d2$	Derivative time cycle for out2	0-3600sec	60	Set the time of derivative action to improve control stability by preparing for output changes.
$CYt2$	Proportioning cycle for out2	0 to 999sec	20	Proportioning cycle time for PID control Only for out2 output
$HYS2$	Control Hysteresis For out2	0.0 to 100.0	1.0	Control out differential gap=HYS2 For out2 output. Only for ON/OFF action when P2=0.0
$GAP2$	Control gap (For output 2)	0.0-200.0	10.0	Set point of output 2 (Cooling side) =SV + GAP2
rE	Overshoot protection For out1	0.0 to 100.0	10.0	Overshoot protection for first power on or SV modify later. For out1 output. (Auto setting after autotuning)
$rSt1$	Proportional reset For out1	-30 to 30	-5	Proportional reset for overshoot protection only for out1 output. (Auto setting after autotuning)
$rSt2$	Proportional reset For out2	-30 to 30	0	Proportional reset for overshoot protection only for out2 output (Cooling side).

Symbol	Name	Range	1#	Description
OPL	Output1 limit (Low)	0.0 to 100.0%	0.0	Output manipulated variable lowest limit For out1 output.
OPH	Output1 limit (High)	0.0 to 100.0%	100.0	Output manipulated variable highest limit For out1 output.
OPL2	Output2 limit (Low)	0.0 to 100.0%	0.0	Output manipulated variable lowest limit For out2 output. (Cooling side)
OPH2	Output2 limit (High)	0.0 to 100.0%	100.0	Output manipulated variable highest limit For out2 output.(Cooling side)
Pto	Initial output value for OUT1	0.0 to 100.0%	0.0	Setting initial output value for manual operation with Power-on Manual function
buFF	Output buffer only for out1	0.0 to 100%	100.0	Output variance value percentage per second buffer limit Only for 4-20mA output1
LCY	Set data lock	0000-0255	0	LCK=0000:Allow to modify any parameter and SV LCK=0001:Only allow to modify SV LCK=0010:Only allow to modify SV and Level1 LCK=0011:Not allow to modify any parameter and SV LCK=0101:Allow to setting Level3

NOTE：Some function of parameters, please see “8.” “9.” “10.”specification.
Some parameter symbols may not be displayed depending on the specification.

6.3 Level 3



6.3.1Go to level 3：

1,Press the SET key for 5 seconds to PID level, then change LCK to 0101.

2,Press the ◀| key while pressing the **SET** key for 3 s to Level3

The following parameter symbols are displayed one by one every time the SET key is pressed.

1# Factory set value

Symbol	Name	Range	1#	Description
INP1	Main input type select			

Setting	b1	b2	E1	E2	J1	J2	n	u
Input	K	K	E	E	J	J	N	Wu3_Re25
Range	400.0 ℃	1300 ℃	300.0℃	600℃	400.0℃	800 ℃	1300℃	2000℃

Setting	S	t	r	b	AN4	AN3	AN2	AN1	Pt1	Pt2
Input	S	T	R	B	2-10VDC 1-5VDC 4-20mA	0-10VDC 0-5VDC 0-20mA	0-50mV	0-20mV	Pt100	Pt100
Range	1600℃	400.0℃	1700℃	1800℃					-199.9~200.0℃	-200~800℃

Note: AN4 and AN3 input signals can not be selected via keyboard if factory default input is TC or RTD. therefore An4 and An3 input has to be specified before order

dP	Decimal point	0 ,1,2,3	0	0, 1, 2, 3 Only for Linear analog type input
LSPL	Low setting limiter	-1999 to 9999	0	Set lower setting limiter Lower point of transmission
USPL	High setting limiter	-1999 to 9999	400	Set high setting limiter Higher point of transmission
UNIt	Display scale	0 ,1,2	0	0: Centigrade, 1：Fahrenheit 2: without scale （for linear analog)
P_OS	PV bias	-199to 199	0.0	Sensor correction is made by adding bias value to measured value(PV).
P_FL	PV follow-up PV input filter	0 to 60	55	PV variable-value control, 0-30: for general, 31-60: for enhanced
ANL 1	Lowest value of PV display	-199~9999	0	Lowest value display when linear analog inputs ,Such as 4-20mA input.
ANH 1	Highest value of PV display	-1999~9999	2000	Highest value display when linear analog inputs ,Such as 4-20mA input.
ALd1	Alarm1 mode	00 to 16	11	Select the type of alarm1 See(**ALARM TYPE TABLE)
AH 1	Alarm1 differential gap	0.0 to 100.0	1.0	Alarm1 differential gap setting
ALd2	Alarm2 mode	00 to 16	10	Select the type of alarm2 See(**ALARM TYPE TABLE)
AH2	Alarm2 differential gap	0.0 to 100.0	1.0	Alarm2 differential gap setting
ALd3	Alarm3 mode	00 to 16	10	Select the type of alarm3 See(**ALARM TYPE TABLE)
AH3	Alarm3 differential gap	0.0 to 100.0	1.0	Alarm3 differential gap setting
OUd	Control action	0 or 1	0	0: Reverse action (Heating) 1: Direct action (Cooling)
bEr	Buffer mode for out1analog output	0,1,2	0	0: No buffer for analog output1 1: Always with buffer for analog output1 2: With buffer when the output1 increases only. (Soft-start) Output variance value percentage per second buffer limit according BUFF in Level2
IdNO	Device address setting	0-127	1	Communication device address setting.
bAUd	Band-rate setting	0,1,2,3	2	BAUd =0: 2.4K, =1: 4.8K, =2: 9.6K, =3: 19.2K

**ALARM TYPE TABLE (ALd_=00~16)

10: No alarm output	00: No alarm output
11: Deviation high alarm	01: Deviation high alarm with hold action
12: Deviation low alarm	02: Deviation low alarm with hold action
13: Deviation high/low alarm	03: Deviation high/low alarm with hold action
14: Deviation band alarm	04: Deviation band alarm with hold action
15: Process high alarm	05: Process high alarm with hold action
16: Process low alarm	06: Process low alarm with hold action

6.3.2 Alarm mode specification

Code	ALD	☐ Specification(Example for alarm 1)
N	10 or 00	No alarm
A	11	AL1 ≥ 0: Deviation high alarm — AH1, Alarm ON; LOW, SV, SV+AL1, HIGH AL1<0: Deviation high alarm — AH1, Alarm ON; LOW, SV+AL1, SV, HIGH
B	12	AL1 ≥ 0: Deviation low alarm — Alarm ON, AH1; LOW, SV, SV+AL1, HIGH AL1<0: Deviation low alarm — Alarm ON, AH1; LOW, SV+AL1, SV, HIGH
C	13	Deviation high/low alarm — Alarm ON, AH1; AH1, Alarm ON; LOW, SV-AL1, SV, SV+AL1, HIGH
D	14	Deviation band alarm — Alarm ON; LOW, SV-AL1, SV, SV+AL1, HIGH
H	15	Process high alarm — AH1, Alarm ON; LOW, AL1, HIGH
J	16	Process low alarm — Alarm ON, AH1; LOW, AL1, HIGH
E	01	AL1 ≥ 0: Deviation high alarm with hold action — AH1, Alarm ON; LOW, SV, SV+AL1, HIGH AL1<0: Deviation high alarm with hold action — AH1, Alarm ON; LOW, SV+AL1, SV, HIGH
F	02	AL1 ≥ 0: Deviation low alarm with hold action — Alarm ON, AH1; LOW, SV, SV+AL1, HIGH AL1<0: Deviation low alarm with hold action — Alarm ON, AH1; LOW, SV+AL1, SV, HIGH
G	03	Deviation high/low alarm with hold action — Alarm ON, AH1; AH1, Alarm ON; LOW, SV-AL1, SV, SV+AL1, HIGH
M	04	Deviation band alarm with hold action — Alarm ON; LOW, SV-AL1, SV, SV+AL1, HIGH
K	05	Process high alarm with hold action — AH1, Alarm ON; LOW, AL1, HIGH
L	06	Process low alarm with hold action — Alarm ON, AH1; LOW, AL1, HIGH

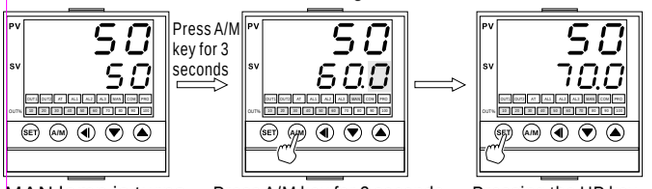
NOTE:
With hold action:
When Hod action is ON, the alarm action is suppressed at start-up until the measured value enters the non-alarm range.

7.Auto/manual control

All instrument except MTC48 with manual operation key (A/M)

Example: Following is an example of manual setting to 70% output.

Auto control mode | Manual setting mode | Manual control mode



MAN lamp is turns off in Auto control mode.

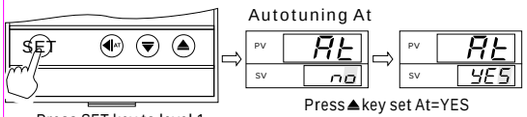
Press A/M key for 3 seconds to manual setting mode. In manual setting mode, MAN lamp light up,The digit which flashing is settable.

Pressing the UP key increase numerals, and pressing the DOWN key decrease numerals. Press SET key after set value to 70.0.

**In manual control mode ,press A/M key for 3 seconds to auto control mode.
**Power-on Manual function can be selected. Pko in level2 for initial output value.
**A/M key can also be used for SAVE and EXIT key.

8.Auto-tuning

When controller's power are just on,it will be good to autotuning when the measured value is far lower than the set value



Press SET key to level 1

Press▲key set At=YES

Press SET key for 3 seconds to exit level. Autotuning start.

NOTE：

1, When begin to auto-tuning, AT light flash, which means to begin to autotuning,if you want to exit from autotuning, please enter into the AT menu, set AT=no

2,In the middle of the autotuning, it is ON/OFF control, according to the different systems, temperature may be have a big variance and the autotuning time is of a long short.

3,After finishing autotuning, AT light stops flashing, controller will automatically save P1、I1、d1、rE、rSt1 parameters,then automatic return to the normal control state, controller will continue to run with new P1、I1、d1、rE、rSt1 parameters value

4,In some special occasions, if you can not control by autotuning, or the autotuning effect is bad, please set parameters by manual.

5,.P1 is proportional band of the first group OUT1,the standard proportional band range is Set value=SV±P1/2,as usual,we set P1=10% to 15% of SV.

6,I1 is the integration time of the first group OUT1,as usual I1 is setted about 200 before leaving factory. If I1 is smalller, the integral action will be bigger, and the feedback to the temperature difference will be bigger. But if I1 is too small, it will lead to the temperature swinging up and down around the set value.

(1)If temperature is not up for a long time, and the output is still not increased more, can reduce the integration time I1

(2)If temperature is up overshoot for a long time and output is still heating, can reduce the integration time I1

(3)If temperature swings up and down around the set value for a long time, can increase the integration time I1

7,D1 is the differential time of the first group OUT1,which is equal to 20% to 30% of the integration time. Derivative action is main used to cause the inhibition of the overshoot (because of integral action).d1 is bigger, derivative action is stronger.

(1)When go into the proportional band, if the output heating is bigger, temperature will overshoot,you can increase the derivative time. If the temperature decrease more, which will lead to the undershoot, then you can increase the derivative time.

(2)In some control situation, if the system feedback is very sensitive. which means that the output slight variations will lead to a big variations in the goal Value, then you can reduce the derivative time, or close the derivative time（d1=0).Using this,control is stable,such as in the constant-pressure water supply system.

8,Parameter rE is used to cause the inhibition of the overshoot(in the first heating of OUT1), or the overshoot caused by set value changes after control system stability. rE is only useful first, this function will be automatically cancelled when temperature reach to the goal value, If rE is set too big, the first heating will not easy to overshoot, but the first output will be very slowly.

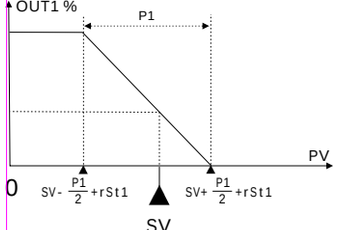
9,rSt1 is the reset of the OUT1 proportion, which is used to eliminate static errors in the pure time proportion control, in PID control,rSt1 can be used to adjust the proportion band to reach the system stability quickly.

(1)when the thermal inertia is big in the heating system, usually rSt1 is negative, pls note this value can not be too small(when rst1＞-P1/2,e.g P1=30.0，rSt1≥15).usually rSt1=0, in the heating system, the value is smaller, the heating will be slower

(2)While in the PID cooling system,rSt1 is positive, if this value is bigger, the colling will be slower.

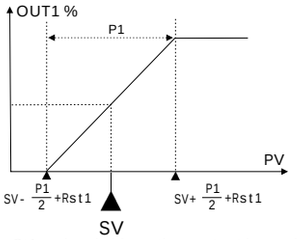
9.Control mode

(1)OUT1 side, PID reverse action(heating)
PV is bigger, then output is smaller.



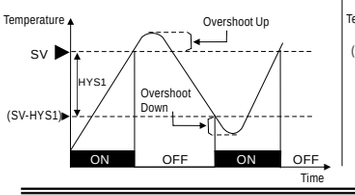
rSt1 value is smaller, then output is smaller.

(2)OUT1 side, PID direct action(cooling)
PV is bigger, then output is bigger.

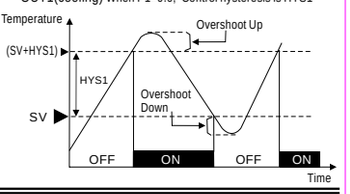


rSt1 value is biger, then output is smaller.

(3)OUT1 side, ON/OFF control (heating)
*OUT1(heating) When P1=0.0, Control hysteresis is HYS1



(4)OUT1side, ON/OFF control(cooling)
*OUT1(cooling) When P1=0.0, Control hysteresis is HYS1

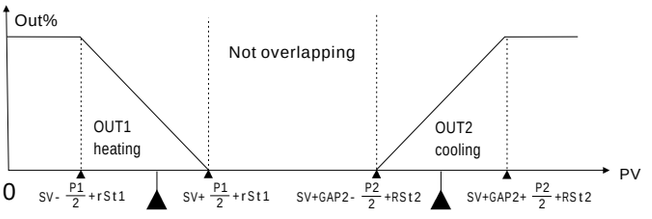


10.Heating&cooling function

If the thermal inertia of the controlled temperature is bigger, it will be difficult to natural cooling, we can use the cooling output control at the same time, Just use 1 pc controller can have heating and cooling dual output control.

**Below illustration using the pure time proportion control

Using GAP2 and rSt1 or rSt2,you can have heating/cooling control or just single control



By setting the P2，I2,d2 etc parameters, you can have the different OUT2 controls mode, such as PID control, time proportion control or on/off control, to meet with different requirements of cooling actuator.

11.Communication

(1) Communication protocol is Modbus-RTU, support 03 readcommand,06 or 10 write command

(2) Communication mode: single-master RS485 asynchronous serial communication
baud rate:2400，4800，9600，19200(9600 baud rate is acquiesced)
Byte date format:1 start bits,+8 data bits+No parity checking+1 Stop bits

(3) Controllers support writing 36 data more, when writing data, if the address is beyond 0048H,the address will still write data as 0048H.

(4) Controllers support reading 37 data more, when reading data, if the address is beyond 0048H,then read data=0

(5) Parameter address please see "MY06 series communication address list"

12.Input signal range

Input type		Code	
K1	0.0 to 100.0 ℃	2	D1
	0.0 to 200.0 ℃	2	D2
	0.0 to 300.0 ℃	2	D3
	0.0 to 400.0 ℃	2	D4
K2	0 to 200 ℃	K	A2
	0 to 400 ℃	K	A4
	0 to 600 ℃	K	A6
	0 to 1300 ℃	K	B3
E1	0.0 to 100.0 ℃	3	D1
	0.0 to 200.0 ℃	3	D2
	0.0 to 300.0 ℃	3	D3
E2	0 to 200 ℃	E	A2
	0 to 400 ℃	E	A4
	0 to 600 ℃	E	A6
J1	0.0 to 100.0 ℃	1	D1
	0.0 to 200.0 ℃	1	D2
	0.0 to 300.0 ℃	1	D3
	0.0 to 400.0 ℃	1	D4
J2	0 to 200 ℃	J	A2
	0 to 300 ℃	J	A3
	0 to 400 ℃	J	A4
	0 to 800 ℃	J	A8
T	0.0 to 100.0 ℃	T	D1
	0.0 to 200.0 ℃	T	D2
	0.0 to 300.0 ℃	T	D3
	0.0 to 400.0 ℃	T	D4
S	0 to 1000 ℃	S	B0
	0 to 1600 ℃	S	B6
R	0 to 1000 ℃	R	B0
	0 to 1700 ℃	R	B7
B	200 to 1000 ℃	B	B0
	200 to 1800 ℃	B	B8
N	0 to 1000 ℃	N	B0
	0 to 1300 ℃	N	B3
Wu3_Re25	600 to 2000 ℃	W	B0

Input type			Code	
Pt1 (Pt100)	0.0	to 50.0 ℃	P	06
	0.0	to 100.0 ℃	P	07
	0.0	to 150.0 ℃	P	11
	0.0	to 200.0 ℃	P	08
	-50.0	to 50.0 ℃	P	12
	-50.0	to 100.0 ℃	P	13
	-100.0	to +100.0℃	P	04
	-100.0	to +200.0℃	P	05
	-199.9	to +200.0℃	P	02
Pt2 (Pt100)	0	to 100 ℃	D	A1
	0	to 200 ℃	D	A2
	0	to 400 ℃	D	A4
	0	to 600 ℃	D	A6
	0	to 800 ℃	D	A8
	-50	to 100 ℃	D	C1
	-100	to 200 ℃	D	C2
	-100	to 300 ℃	D	C3
	-200	to 400 ℃	D	C4
	-200	to 500 ℃	D	C5
	-200	to 600 ℃	D	C6
	-200	to 700 ℃	D	C7
	-200	to 800 ℃	D	C8

Input type			Code	
AN1	0 to 20mV	-1999 to 9999	V	01
AN2	0 to 50mV		V	02
AN3	0 to 5VDC	-199.9 to 999.9	V	03
AN3	0 to 10VDC		V	04
AN4	1 to 5VDC	-19.99 to 99.99	V	08
AN4	2 to 10VDC		V	09
AN4	4 to 20mA	-1.999 to 9.999	A	03
AN3	0 to 20mA		A	02
AN3	0 to 10mA		A	01

Note: Clients can set TC, RTD by keyboard ,please set the input type coincide with the sensor. Check details of the manual"6.3"parameter INP1,If need analog signal inputs, please specified when order.(Except 0-20mV or 0-50mV input)

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